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From Saturday February 27. to Tuesday March 2. 1741.

Naples, January 30.

ON the 24th, the City in a Body, the Foreign Miniſters, Nobility, and the Military Officers, appeared at Court in rich Habits, to compliment the King on the Birth of the young Princeſs, Daughter to Don Phillip. They aſſiſted at a Te Deum, which was ſung on that Occaſion at the Chapel of the Palace, and in the Evening there were Illuminations made throughout the City. The Chevalier Borres, Commandant of the King's Ships St. Phillip and Parthenope, who for not having ſaluted the French Men of War when at Conſtantinople, on Complaint of the French Court was deprived of his Employment, has, at the Requeſt of the ſaid Court, been reſtored to the Command of the ſaid Ships, which continue at Anchor in the Port of Baja by contrary Winds. The Dutch Envoy at this Court is preparing to ſet out from hence on his Return to Holland. On the 25th a Courier was diſpatched by the Court to Fuligno, with 35000 Sequins in Specie for the King's Troops, which are in full March to join thoſe commanded by M. de Montemar.

Rome, Feb. 3. Frequent Couriers and Expreſſes paſs to and from M. de Montemar, relating to the March of the Neapolitan and Spaniſh Troops, the real Deſtiny of which is, as yet, kept very ſecret. It is ſuſpected, however, that they will paſs the reſt of the Winter in the Eccleſiaſtical State. Cardinal Coiro is dangerouſly ill of a Dropſey in his Breaſt.

Leghorn, Feb. 9. They are repairing, with the utmoſt Diligence, in this City, the Houſes and Buildings that were ſo much damaged by the laſt Earthquake. Many Enginiers, Bricklayers, and other Workmen, are arrived here lately from all Parts of Tuſcany, who are employed to take down the Towers on the Tops of the Houſes, which were built for the Convenience of Views of the Sea, in order to eaſe them from ſo great a Weight; and will then proceed to a thorough Repair, which, it is thought, will require ſome Months, eſpecially as this Place is not provided with the neceſſary Stores, &c. The Government, however, has aſſigned the Charitable Corporation of Leghorn to ſupply the neceſſary Money to the Owners of the reſpective Houſes, upon the Security of the ſaid Houſes, and at an eaſy Intereſt. The Engliſh Factory, eſtabliſhed in this Place, have, in a very particular Manner, ſhewn their great Humanity and Generoſity towards the Poor of this City, who lay expoſed to the Inclemency of the Weather in the open Squares, by making a publick Collection, amongſt themſelves, of upwards of 200 *l.* Sterling, which was put into the Hands of the Rector of Leghorn, to be diſpoſed of as he ſhould think proper; beſides many other very conſiderable private Charities. On the 2d an Expreſs arrived here from Lerici to M. de Braitwitz, with Notice of the Arrival, at the Gulph of Spezia, on the 29th paſt, of 34 French and Spaniſh Ships, and ſome Tranſports, with Part of the Spaniſh Troops of the ſecond Convoy from Barcelona. Thoſe that were landed at Spezia were about 6000 Men, with the Artillery, &c. and expected daily to be joined by the reſt of the ſecond Convoy, from which they were ſeparated by Streſs of Weather. Four hundred Men out of the Auſtrian Regiment of Wallis's Foot which were in Garriſon at Porto Ferraio, arrived here lately from thence, in order to join their Regiment in Lombardy.

Florence, Feb. 11. On the 7th, twenty four managed Spaniſh Horſes and Grooms, which the King of Spain ſends as a Preſent to the King of the Two Sicilies, ſet out hence on their Journey to Naples. On the 9th a Spaniſh Courier, from the Gulph of Spezia, paſſed through this City with Diſpatches to M. de Montemar, and reported, that the reſt of the ſecond Convoy from Barcelona was arrived there: That the Troops landed were in all about 9000 Men, ſome Battallions of which he ſaid were extended to the Dutchy of Maſſa. The ſame Day M. de Torres, the Spaniſh General, arrived here from the Gulph of Spezia, in his Way to Bologna, to M. de Montemar. M. Velluti, Governor of the Lunigiana, is ordered to attend M. de Montemar at Bologna, in order to ſettle with him every thing relating to the Paſſage which has been granted to the Spaniſh Troops through the Great Duke's Dominions.

Genoa, Feb. 14. The Spaniſh and French Fleets at Porto Spezia having landed all the Troops, ſailed from thence the 12th Inſtant in the Night, and as there has been but little Wind, they are now in Sight of this Place, ſteering to the Eaſtward with a ſmall Breeze of Wind at Weſt. Several Couriers have paſſed and repaſſed from France and Spain to the combined Fleets, which it is ſaid are ordered to Toulon, there to victual, and that if the Spaniſh Admiral finds it neceſſary to careen his Fleet, he is to do it, and that they are to proceed from thence to Barcelona to convoy the third Embarkation, which all Advices from thence affirm to be ready, and that there is likewiſe to be a fourth. The Troops that are landed at Porto Spezia are very hard put to it for Subſiſtance, the Germans having poſſeſſed

ſed all the Paſſes into the State of Parma and Piacenza, and made it Death for any one to be found carrying Proviſions to the Spaniards, ſo that they have been obliged to diſperſe the Troops into all the little Towns on this Coaſt. They write from Marſeilles, that they were fitting out there ſix Gallies, which are to be joined by ſix Spaniſh ones, who are careening here. Yeſterday the Tranſports that are here landed the Troops they had on board, which are now quartered in the Suburbs of this City.

Petersbourg, Feb. 2. The Duke of Holſtein is not yet arrived, her Majeſty however had a Letter from him laſt Night, and Sledges have been ſent out to meet him in order to facilitate his Journey. Notwithſtanding all the Expectations of an immediate Peace with Sweden, we ſeem to be making the ſtrongeſt Preparations here for a vigorous Campaign next Summer, when we hope to have an Army in Finland compoſed of 30 Field Regiments of Foot, or 45000 Men, upwards of 6000 Grenadiers which are actually now at Novogorod, 5000 Guards, 2500 Cuiraſſiers, and as many Huſſars, and 16 Regiments of Dragoons, which make as many thouſand Men. In all 70000 Men, beſides a Body of 6 or 7000 Coſſacks and Calmucks.

Petersbourg, Feb. 6. The Guns of the Admiralty and Citadel were fired Yeſterday between One and Two for the Duke of Holſtein's Arrival. In the Evening his Highneſs appeared in publick, and the whole Court were preſented to him and kiſſed his Hand.

Stockholm, Feb. 12. Great Preparations are making both by Sea and Land for carrying on the War in which we are engaged with Ruſſia with the utmoſt Vigour.

Vienna, February 24.

The following Copy of the Capitulation granted to the City of Munich is handed about here.

Articles of the Capitulation of the Town of Munich, the Reſidence of his Electoral Highneſs of Bavaria, ſettled the 13*th of February* 1742.

1. The Town ſhall be delivered up to Colonel Mentzel, when Feldt Marſhal Khevenhuller ſhall have ratified the following Articles.

Leave ſhall be given to the Garriſon, the Officers, the Artillery, and all belonging to the Military Eſtabliſhment to retire freely with the uſual Honours, with their Wives and Children, (if theſe laſt have a Mind to follow them) their Servants and Domeſticks, with their Goods and Effects, and they ſhall be provided with Carriages and the neceſſary Relays for their Journey.

Anſwer. Granted.

2. The two Commanding Officers in the Town ſhall be permitted to make an Inventory of the Artillery, Ammunition, and all the Utenſils of War, both in the Arſenals and elſewhere, and whatever ſhall be found ſhall remain in the Town, and not be alineated.

Anſwer. This Article was rejected, for Reaſon of War.

3. No Body ſhall be forced to take up Arms, either of the Military or Civil Eſtabliſhment, or Peaſants, and if there ſhould be any Deſerters in the Town, they ſhall be pardoned.

Anſwer. It is agreed that Deſerters ſhall enjoy the Benefit of the General Pardon, but thoſe that are in the Garriſon muſt preſent themſelves immediately.

4. In caſe any Officer or other Perſon of the Military Eſtabliſhment ſhould be obliged, either by Sickneſs or Buſineſs to ſtay in Town, the ſame ſhall be granted to him for a certain Time, after which he may freely retire.

Anſwer. Granted.

5. This Capitulation ſhall be ſigned and confirmed by his Excellency Count Khevenhuller, and till then Things ſhall remain in Statu quo, except with regard to the Gate of Neuhaus, whereof mention ſhall be made hereafter.

Anſwer. Granted.

6. The Regency, the States, as well as this Capital and Reſidence ſhall remain in Poſſeſſion of their ancient Privileges and Liberties, and no Alteration ſhall be made therein.

Anſwer. No Alteration ſhall be made therein.

7. No Damage ſhall be done to the Reſidence, the Pleaſure Houſes thereto belonging, nor their Furniture, Pictures and other Dependencies, or to the Chamber of Curioſities, nor the Stables, or Proviſions thereto belonging, the Records, or the Library, or what belongs to the Regency, including the Salt Works of Reichenhall and Traunſtein, and ſafe Guards ſhall be placed for their Security in the neceſſary Poſts.

Anſwer. Granted. For we are not come to plunder, but to make War. But as to the Salt Works, they have no Connexion with the Reſidence of Munich.

8. The ſame Thing ſhall be obſerved towards the Houſes of the Miniſters, either preſent or abſent, the Arſenal, the Stadt Houſe and thoſe of Gentlemen.

Anſwer. Granted.

9. Plundering ſhall be forbid, either in the Town or Buroughs, or in the Country at any Time, or upon any Pretence whatſoever.

The Goods of the Inhabitants ſhall not be touched, nor of thoſe who have taken Shelter in the Town, and the Owners of theſe laſt ſhall be permitted to take them back with Safety, and no Oppoſition ſhall be made to the Importation of Victuals.

Anſwer. Granted for the ſame Reaſon as the 7th Article.

10. The Colleges, Offices and Employments ſhall remain, as alſo the Invalids, and the Penſion of the Widows ſhall be left.

Anſwer. No Search ſhall be made after them.

11. Some Paſſports ſhall be granted to carry an Account to ſuch Places where it may be neceſſary, of what has paſt.

Anſwer, Granted.

12. In caſe it was thought proper to garriſon this Capital and Reſidence, the ſame ſhall conſiſt of regular Troops, and his Excellency will think it moſt convenient that the Garriſon ſhould be lodged in the Caſerns.

Anſwer. A competent Garriſon ſhall be put therein as cuſtomary.

13. The Arſenal of this Town ſhall remain untouched, and nothing therefrom ſhall be alienated.

An-

Anſwer. See the 2d Article. For the ſame Reaſon, that whatever is no Utenſil of War remains untouched, it cannot be granted, for what relates to War, thoſe Things being wanted every Day, and therein there muſt be no Reſtraint.

14. After ſigning theſe Articles, the Gate of Neuhaus ſhall be delivered up to Colonel Mentzel.

Anſwer. That goes of Courſe.

L. S. *Magnus*, Abbot Benedictine of Bavaria.
L. S. *Francis*, Lord of Freyberg.
L. S. *Francis Peter*, Lord of Roſenback.
Charles Ant. J. Borth.

This is my Reſolution, and at the ſame Time my Ratification of what has been concluded. Given at the Head Quarters at Landſhut the 14th of February 1742.

L. A. Count *Khevenhuller*, actual Privy Counſellor, Counſellor of War, Vice Preſident General, Felt Marſhal and Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, &c.

That all theſe Points ſhall be ſtrictly put in Execution, 'tis what we Promiſe, Witneſs our Hands and Seals, looking upon it as a particular Favour of the Queen, that ſhe was pleaſed to grant us theſe Articles, for which we return her our humble Thanks, being no leſs obliged to his Excellency Count Khevenhuller for his ſingular Goodneſs.

Munich, 16th *Feb.* 1742.

Magnus, Abbot of the Benedictines of Bavaria.
Francis, Lord of Freyberg.
Francis Peter, Lord of Roſenback.
Charles Ant. Joſeph Borth.

Copenhagen, March 3. On the 1ſt Inſtant was performed here the Annual Solemnity of opening the High Court of Juſtice, at which the King of Denmark, as uſual, preſided in Perſon, and heard determined a Cauſe. Count Lynar is appointed to ſucceed Count Dehn in the Baillage of Steinburg in Holſtein, the latter being gone with the Character of Envoy Extraordinary to relieve his Brother at the Court of Madrid. Baron Albedyl, his Britannick Majeſty's Electoral Miniſter at this Court, having received Letters of Revocation, begun Yeſterday to take his Audiences of Leave.

Dreſden, March 4. By Letters received Yeſterday, by a Courier from Count Rutowski, dated on the 27th paſt at Iglau, there is Advice that the Auſtrians had not only not abandoned Pilgrim and Neuhaus, but have aſſembled a Corps of about 14 Regiments at Tremlitz, two Miles from Teltſch, where Lieutenant General Jaſmund is with a Body of Saxon Troops, much inferior in Number, and it is imagined by the Auſtrians encamping, notwithſtanding the Snow, and the Rigour of the Seaſon, that their Deſign is to attack our Troops, who are diſperſed in the Towns and Villages from Iglau to Znaim, and ſeparated from the Pruſſians. Count Rutowski has therefore abandon'd Iglau, and is re-aſſembling his Army with all poſſible Expedition; and has likewiſe ſent Advice to his Pruſſian Majeſty at Znaim of this Alarm, in hopes that he will draw his Troops out of their Lines, extending from that Town to Olmutz, in order to join the Saxons. It is ſaid that M. Polaſtrone's Corps is arrived at Prague, and is to remain there, and that the old Garriſon is actually on march to reinforce Marſhal Broglio.

Whitehall, March 1ſt, 1741-2.

Whereas a moſt barbarous Murder, was committed on Tueſday the 5th Day of January laſt paſt, upon the Bodies of Edward Saunders, an Inhabitant of Simpſon, in the County of Buckingham, and an Out Penſioner of Chelſea Hoſpital, aged Seventy eight Years, and of George Foſter, an Infant of Nine Years old, in a Booth or Hutt erected by the ſaid Edward Saunders, contiguous to the High Road that leads from London to Weſt-Cheſter, oppoſite to a Wood, called Rickley Wood, in the Pariſh of Bletchly, in the County aforeſaid; His Majeſty for the better diſcovering and bringing to Juſtice the Perſons concerned therein, is pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious Pardon to any one of them (except the Perſon who actually committed the ſaid Murder) who ſhall diſcover his Accomplice or Accomplices, and alſo a Reward of Fifty Pounds to ſuch Perſon or Perſons making ſuch Diſcovery (except the Murderer as aforeſaid) payable upon the Conviction of ſuch Offender or Offenders.

CARTERET.

Navy Office, the 10th of February, 1741-2.

The Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy having received Information, That ſeveral wicked and evil diſpoſed Perſons had forged Wills and Letters of Attorney of Sailors dying on Board his Majeſty's Ships of War, and obtained Probates of ſuch Wills, and by that Means received the Wages due to ſuch Seamen, cauſed ſtrict Enquiry to be made into the Affair, and found that the Will of one Peter Perry a Sailor, who died on Board his Majeſty's Ship the Lancaſter, was forged by Dominick Fitzgerald and James Lee, as follows, the Will was a common printed Sailor's Will, and was filled up and ſigned by Fitzgerald by the Name of Perry, and Lee witneſſed the ſame by the Name of James Welch: For this Offence Fitzgerald and Lee were indicted at the Seſſions held at the Old Baily, upon Monday the 7th Day of December laſt, upon a Statute made in the Second Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, and revived and made perpetual in the Ninth Year of his ſaid Majeſty's Reign; whereby it is Enacted, "That if any Perſon "ſhall falſely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cauſe or "procure to be falſely made, forged, or counterfeited, or "willingly act or aſſiſt in the falſe making, forging, "or counterfeiting any Deed, Will, Teſtament, Bond, "Writing-Obligatory, Bill of Exchange, promiſſory "Note for Payment of Money, Indorſement or Aſſign-"ment of any Bill of Exchange, or promiſſory Note "for Payment of Money, or any Acquittance or Receipt, "either for Money or Goods, with Intention to defraud "any Perſon whatſoever; or ſhall utter or publiſh as "true, any falſe, forged or counterfeited Deed, Will, "Teſtament, Bond, Writing Obligatory, Bill of Ex-"change, promiſſary Note for Payment of Money, In-"dorſement or Aſſignment of any Bill of Exchange, or "promiſſary Note for Payment of Money, Acquittance "or Receipt, either for Money or Goods, with Intention "to defraud any Perſon, knowing the ſame to be falſe, "forged, or counterfeited, then every ſuch Perſon being "thereof lawfully convicted according to the due Courſe "of Law, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony, and ſuf-"fer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy."

Upon which Indictment the ſaid Dominick Fitzgerald and James Lee were both convicted, and have been ſince executed for the ſaid Offence. The ſaid Commiſſioners